

1912 CIRCUITRY (Regenerative)

**de Forest, E H Armstrong and I
Langmuir (USA) and A Meissner
(Germany)**

The regenerative circuit was invented in 1912 by de Forest, Armstrong and Langmuir in the United States and by Meissner in Germany. After 20 years of litigation, the United States Supreme Court finally decided in de Forest's favour.

In the regenerative detector circuit RF energy is fed back from the anode circuit to the grid circuit to give positive feedback at the carrier frequency, thereby increasing the sensitivity of the circuit.

Regenerative receivers marked a big step forward in providing greatly increased sensitivity. Inherently they provided large amplification of small signals and small amplification of large signals. By 1922 they had reached the high point in their development and had almost entirely superseded crystal sets.

SOURCE: 'The development of the art of radio receiving from the early 1920s to the present' by W O Swinyard *Proc. IRE* p 794 (May 1962)

SEE ALSO: 'Some recent developments of regenerative circuits' by E H Armstrong *Proc IRE* vol 10, pp 244-60 (August 1922)

'The regenerative circuit' by E H Armstrong *Proc. Radio Club of America* (April 1915)